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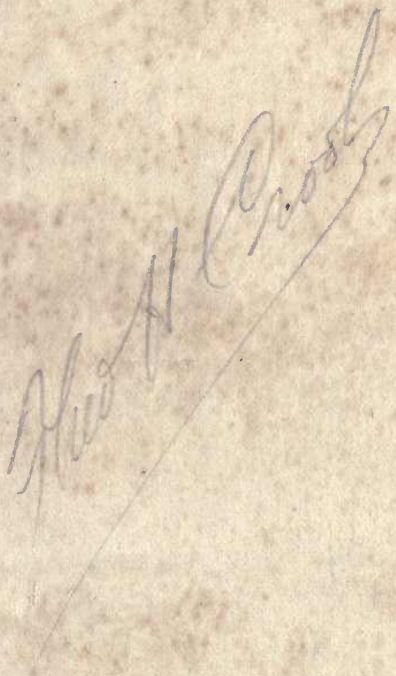

Wm. Hunter M.D.
Surgeon de
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CHESELDEN'S PLATES

OF THE

HUMAN BONES.

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PLATES

OF THE

HUMAN BONES,

Correctly reduced from

THE ORIGINAL COPY,

AND IMPROVED WITH

ADDITIONAL FIGURES;

Accompanied with concise

EXPLANATIONS

FOR THE

USE OF STUDENTS.

EDINBURGH:

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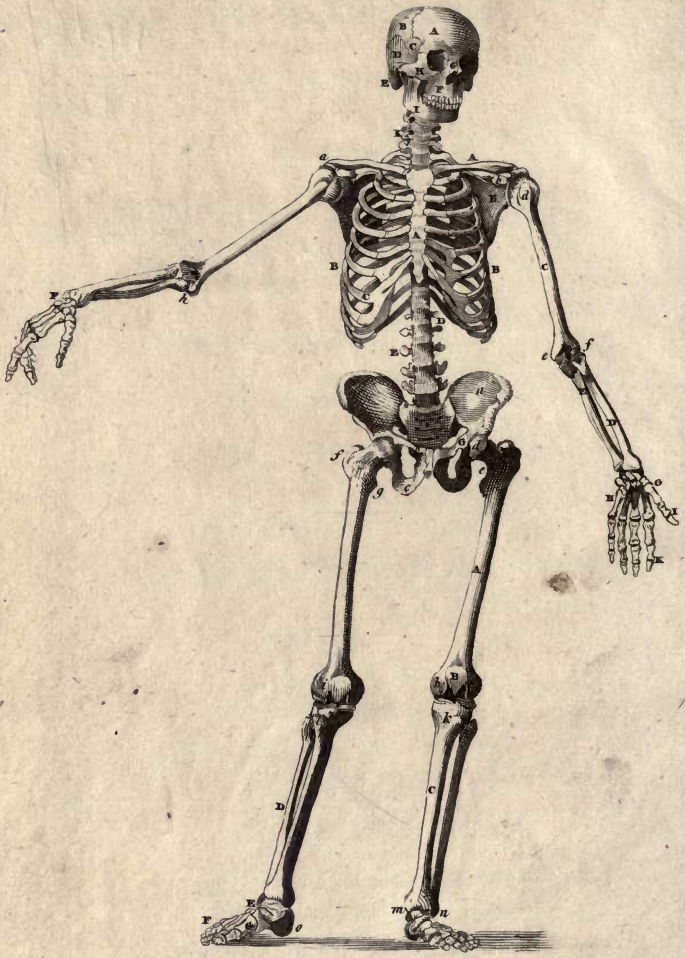


C.W. Turbett Fec.

PLATE I.

Representing the Front View of the Male Skeleton, with some of the Cartilages and Ligaments which connect the Bones to each other.

HEAD AND NECK.

A. Os Frontis, or Frontal Bone
B. The Parietal Bone
C. Temporal Process of the Sphenoid Bone
D. Squamous part of the Temporal Bone
E. Mastoid Process of that Bone
F. The Superior Maxillary Bone
G. The Nasal Bone
H. Malar, or Cheek Bone
I. The Lower Jaw

TRUNK.

A. The Sternum
B. The Seventh, or last True Rib
C. The Cartilages of the Ribs
D. The Twelfth, or last False Rib

E. The Lumbar Vertebræ, with their Intervetebral Cartilages, and Transverse Processes
F. The Os Sacrum
G. The Os Innominatum, composed of
a. The Os Ilium
b. The Os Pubis
c. The Os Ischium

SUPERIOR EXTREMITY.

A. The Clavicle
B. Inner Surface of the Scapula
a. The Acromion of the Scapula
b. The Coracoid Process of that Bone
C. The Os Humeri
d. The Head, or Ball of the Os Humeri
c. Internal Tubercle of the Os Humeri; and, farther out, the Groove for Lodging the Tendon of the Long Head of the Biceps Muscle
e. The Inner, and
f. The Outer Condyle of the Os Humeri. Between *e* and *f*, the Hollow for Lodging the Coronoid Process of the Ulna in the Flexion of the Fore arm
D. The Radius
g. The Head of the Radius
E. The Ulna
h. The Coronoid Process of the Ulna
F. The Bones of the Carpus
G. The Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb
H. The Metacarpal Bones of the Fingers
I. The Two Bones of the Thumb
K. The Three Phalanges of the Fingers

Inferior Extremity.

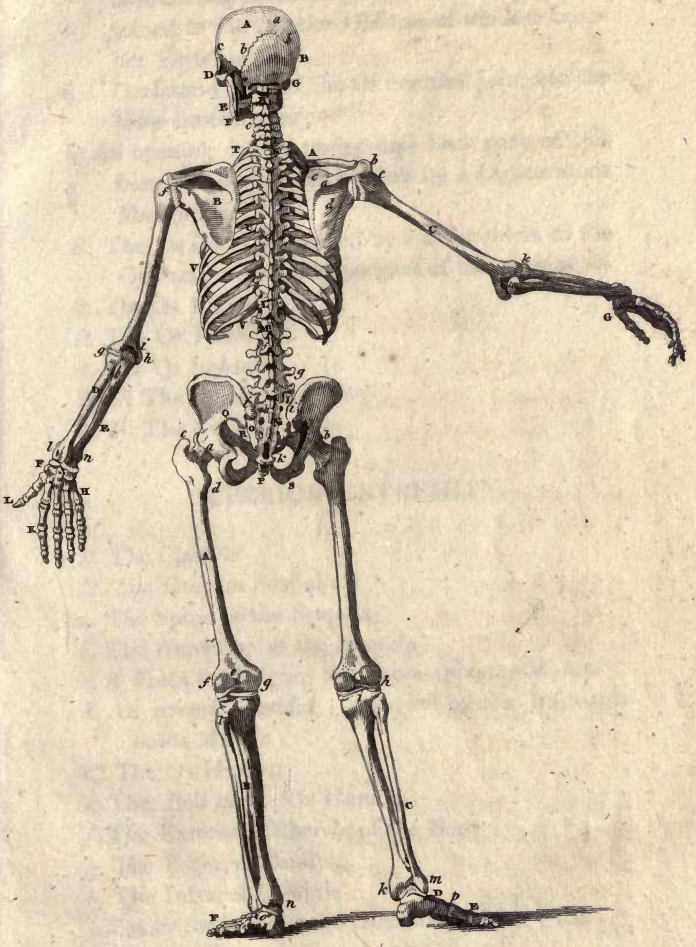
A. Os Femoris
d. The Ball, or Head of this Bone, lodged in the Acetabulum
e. The Cervix of the Bone
f. The Large Trochanter
g. The Small Trochanter
h. The Inner Condyle
B. The Patella, placed upon the Trochlea of the Os Femoris
C. The Tibia
k. The head of the Tibia, between which and the Condyles of the Os Femoris, the Semi-lunar Cartilages appear
l. The Tubercle of the Tibia
m. The Malleolus Internus
D. The Fibula, the upper end of which is connected with the Tibia
n. The Malleolus Externus
E. The Bones of the Tarsus
o The Projection of the Os Calcis
F. The Metatarsal Bones
G. The Phalanges of the Toes

PLATE II.

Representing a Back View of the Male Skeleton, with some of the Cartilages and Ligaments which connect the Bones to each other.

HEAD AND TRUNK.

A. The Parietal Bone
a. The Sagittal Suture and Parietal Hole
B. The Occipital Bone
b. b. The Lambdoid Suture
C. The joining of the Temporal and Parietal Bones
D. The Cheek Bone
E. F. The Inner or Back Part of the Jaws, with the Teeth
G. The first Cervical Vertebra
H. The second Cervical Vertebra
I. The seventh Cervical Vertebra
c. The Spinous Processes of the Cervical Vertebræ
K. The first Dorsal Vertebra
L. The Twelfth Dorsal Vertebra
d. The Spinous Processes of the Dorsal Vertebræ
e. Their Transverse Processes
M. The first Lumbar Vertebra
N. The fifth Lumbar Vertebra
f. Their Spinous, and
g. Their Transverse Processes
N. The Os Sacrum
h. The uppermost Spinous Process. Farther out are



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seen the Superior Oblique Processes of this bone, joined to the Inferior Oblique of the last Lumbar Vertebra

i, i. The lateral parts of the Os Sacrum, joined to the Ossa Innominata.

k. An opening in the under and back part of this bone, covered in the Subject by a Ligamentous Membrane

P. The Os Coccygis, joined by its Shoulders to the Os Sacrum at the lower part of the opening *k*

Q. The Os Ilium

R. The Os Pubis

S. The Os Ischium

T. U. The seven True Ribs

V. V. The five False Ribs

SUPERIOR EXTREMITY.

A. The Clavicle

B. The Dorsum Scapulæ

a. The Spine of the Scapula

b. The Acromion of the Scapula

c. A Fossa for lodging the Supra-spinatus Muscle

d. An irregular surface, occupied by the Infra-spinatus Muscle

C. The Os Humeri

e. The Ball of the Os Humeri

f. The External Tubercle of the Bone

g. The External Condyle

h. The Internal Condyle

i. Cavity for lodging the Olecranon of the Ulna

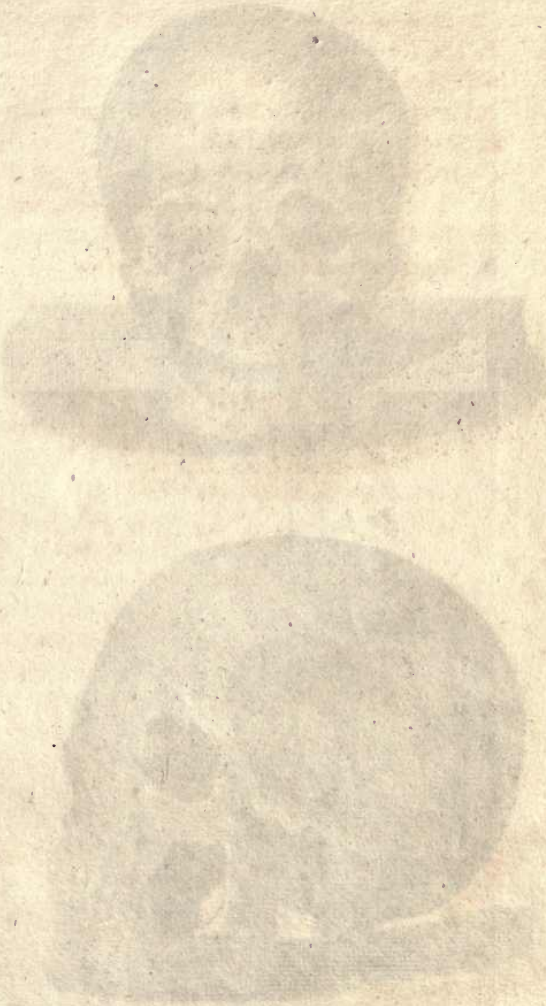
D. The Radius

k. The head of the Radius articulated with the Trochlea of the Os Humeri

l. The under end of the Radius, grooved by the tendons of the Muscles
E. The Ulna
m. The Olceranon of the Ulna
n. The under end of the Ulna, with its Styloid Process
F. The Bones of the Carpus
G. The Metacarpal Bone of the Thumb
H. The Metacarpal Bone of the Fingers
L. The two Bones of the Thumb
K. The three Phalanges of the Fingers

INFERIOR EXTREMITY.

A. The Os Femoris
a. Part of the Ball of the Os Femoris
b. The Cervix of the Bone
c. The Trochanter Major
d. The Trochanter Minor
e. The cavity for lodging the Popliteal Vessels and Nerves
f. The External Condyle
g. The Internal Condyle
h. The Semi-lunar Cartilages
B. The Tibia
i. The head of the Tibia
k. The Malleolus Internus
C. The Fibula
l. Head of the Fibula
m. The Malleolus Externus
D. The Bones of the Tarsus
n. The Astragalus
o. The Os Calcis
p. The Fore-part of the Tarsus
E. The Bones of the Metatarsus
F. The Phalanges of the Toes



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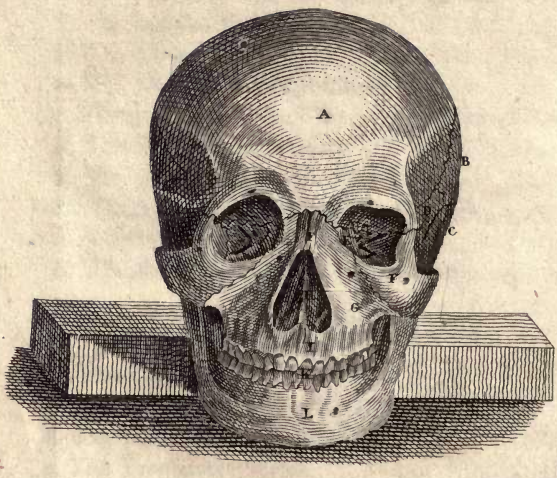

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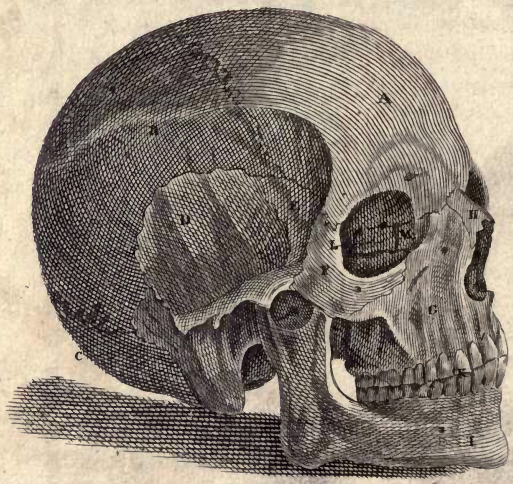

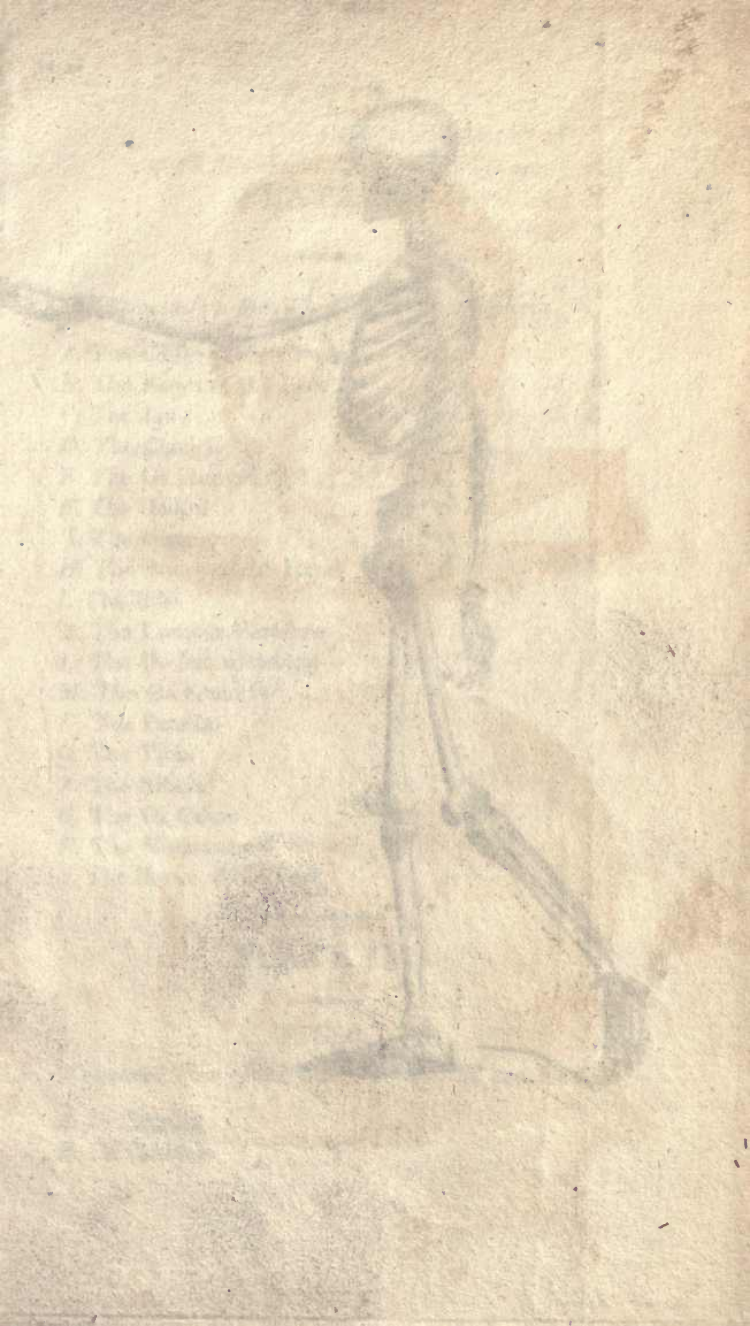

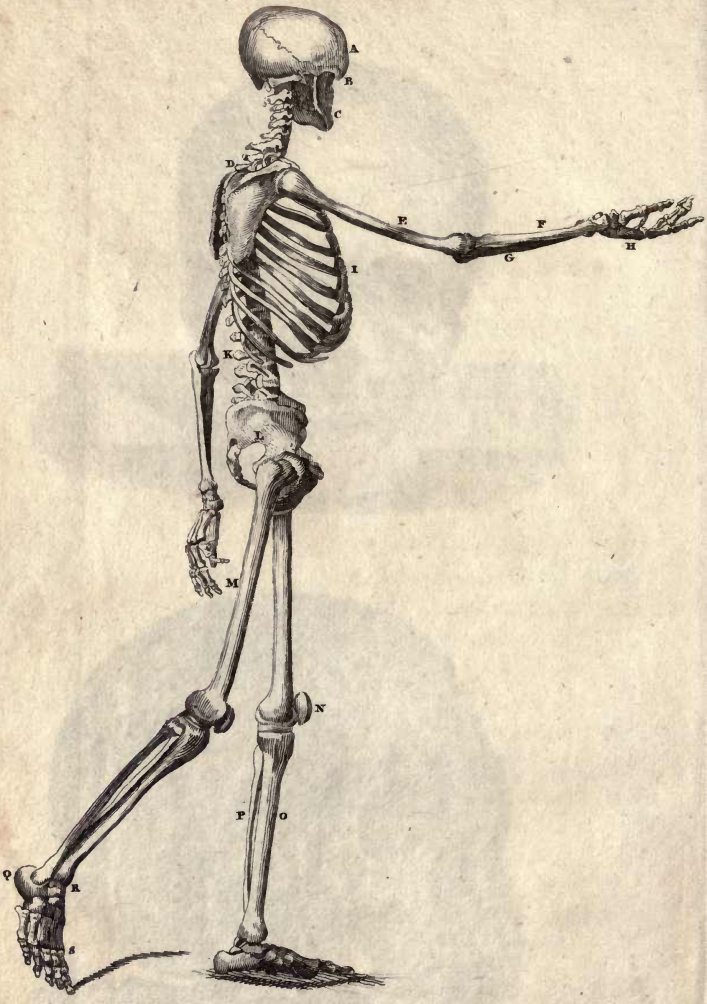

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PLATE III.

Represents a Side View of the Male Skelcton.

A. The Bones of the Cranium
B. The Bones of the Face
C. The Jaws
D. The Clavicle
E. The Os Humeri
F. The Radius
G. The Ulna
H. The Bones of the Hand
I. The Ribs
K. The Lumbar Vertebræ
L. The Os Innominatum
M. The Os Femoris
N. The Patella
O. The Tibia
P. The Fibula
Q. The Os Calcis
R. The Metatarsus
S. The Bones of the Foot

PLATE IV.

FIG. I.

Connected View of the Bones of the Head and Face.

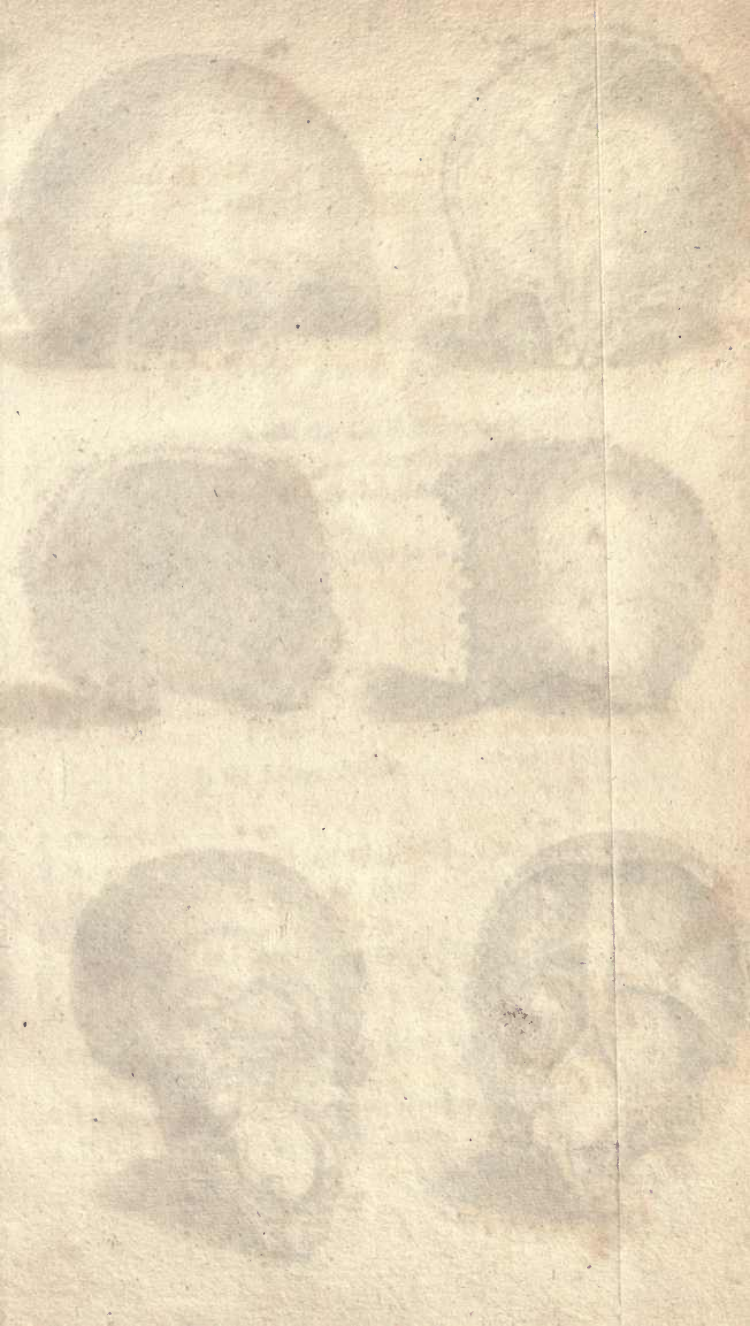
A. Os Frontis
B. Os Parietale

C. Os Temporis
D. Temporal Process of the Sphenoid Bone
E. Os Unguis
F. Os Malæ
F. Ossa Nasi
G. Maxilla Superior
H. Septum Nasi
I. Spine formed by the Superior Maxillary Bones
K. The Teeth
L. Maxilla Inferior

FIG. II.

A. Os Frontis
B. Os Parietale
C. Os Occipitis
D. Os Temporis
E. Temporal Process of the Sphenoid Bone
F. Os Malæ
G. Maxilla Superior
H. Ossa Nasi
I. Maxilla Inferior
K. The Teeth
L. Pars plana of the Ethmoid Bone
M. Os Unguis

The particular parts of these Bones will be found in the following Plates.



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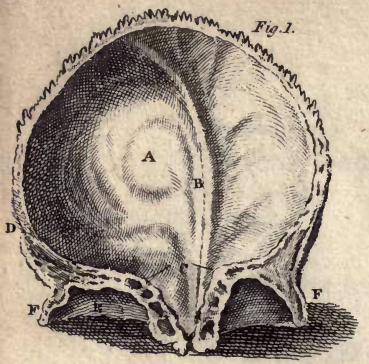

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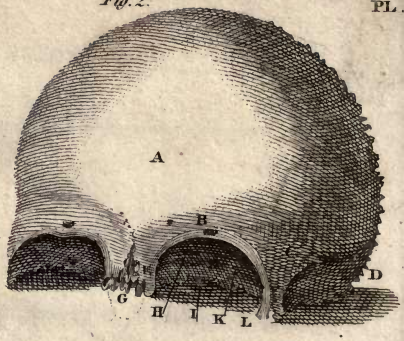

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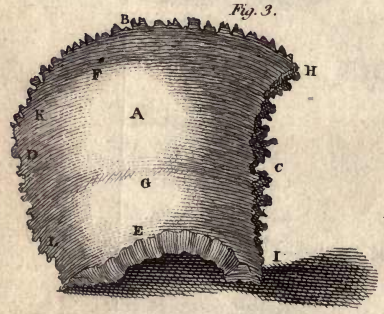


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

PLATE V.

FIG. I.

Is an Internal View of the Os Frontis.

A. The Concave Surface of the Os Frontis
B. Internal Spine to which the Dura Mater is fixed.
C. Space between the Orbitary Processes into which the Æthmoid Bone is fixed
D. The Serrated Edge, which helps to make the Coronal Suture
E. Orbitary Plate
F. F. External Angles

FIG. II.

Is the External View.

A. Os Frontis
B. Superciliary Foramen and Ridge
C. Muscular Print of the Right Side
D. Temporal Fossa
E. G. External and Internal Angular Process
G. Nasal Process
H. Orbitar Plate
I. Unequal Edge by which this Bone is connected with the Sphenoid
K. Points out the situation of the Lacrymal Gland
L. At this point the Cheek Bone unites

FIG. III.

The Outer or Convex Part of the Parietale marked A.

B. Rugged Edge, which, when joined to its fellow, makes the Sagittal Suture
C. The Anterior Edge
D. Posterior
E. Inferior Semi-circular Edge
F. Parietal Hole
G. The Arched Ridge
H. Anterior and Superior Angle
I. Anterior and Inferior Angle
K. L. Posterior Angle

FIG. IV.

A. Inner Concave part of the left Os Parietale
B. Superior Edge, the indentations are more apparent here than on the Outside
C. Anterior Serrated Edge
D. Posterior Serrated Edge
E. Inferior Edge
F. Parietal Hole
G. Ramifications of the Artery of the Dura Mater
H. The Superior Angles
I. The Inferior Anterior Angle
K A Depression which marks part of the Lateral Sinus

FIG. V.–VI.

Explain the Inner and Outer Surface of the Occipital Bones.

The Letters and Figures apply to both.

1. The Upper Transverse Spine
2. The Smaller and Lower Spine
3. The Perpendicular Spine
4. The Great Tuberosity

A. The Cunieform Process
B. The Condyle
C. Foramen Magnum
D. Condyloid Foramen
E. Posterior Condyloid Foramen

5. Ridge, to which the Tentorium is fixed
6. The two furrows, in which lie the right and left Lateral Sinuses
7. Fossa Cerebri
8. Fossa Cerebelli
9. Internal Middle Spine, to which a Process of the Dura Mater is attached

A. Cunieform Process
C. Foramen Magnum
D. Hole for the ninth pair of Nerves
F. The hollow in which the end of the Lateral Sinus lies

PLATE VI.

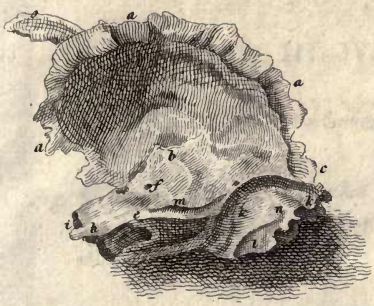
FIG. I.–II.

External and Internal View of the Temporal Bone.

The Letters not found in the one will be found in the other.

a. a. The Squamous or Thinner Part
b. b. The Pars Petrosum
c. Occipital, or Mastoidean Angle
d. Meatus Auditorius Externus
e. Meatus Auditorius internus
f. The Videan Foramen
g. The Stylo Mastoid Hole
h. The ragged end of the Petrous Portion
i. At this point is the hole for the Carotid Artery.
k. The Sigmoid Fossa
l. The Thimble-like cavity
m. A small furrow, made by a Sinus, which goes along the ridge of the Petrous Portion
n. Small hole for the passage of a vein, its Processes are
o. The Zigomatic
p. The Styloid
q. The Vaginal
r. The Mastoid
s. The Auditory

Fig. 1.



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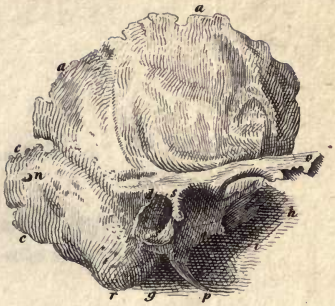

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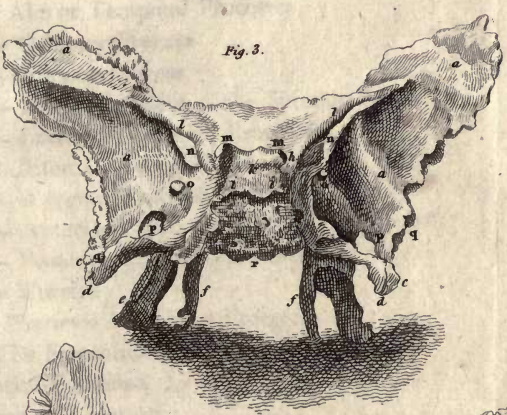

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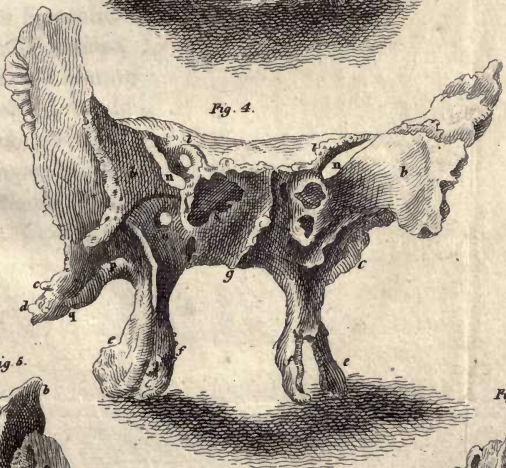


Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

FIG. III.–IV.

Are Views of the Sphenoid Bone.

Fig. 3. is the Back View, or that which is turned toward the Scull. Fig. 4. that which is connected with the Bones of the Face.

a. The Alæ or Temporal Processes
b. —— Orbitary Process
c. —— Spinous Process
d. —— Hook-like point of the Spinous Process
e. —— External Pteregoid Processes
f. —— Internal Pteregoid Processes
g. —— Azygous Process
h. —— Anterior Clynoid Processes
i. —— Posterior Clynoid Processes
k. Sella Turcica
l The Transverse Spinous Processes
The Foramina are,
m. Optica Foramina
n. Foramen Lacerum
o. Foramen Rotundum
p. Foramen Ovale
q. Foramen Spinale
r. The Rough Surface, or Cunieform Process
s. The Cells of the Sphenoid Bone

FIG. V.–VI.

Explain the Ethmoid Bone.

Fig. 5. *The Upper Surface which lies under the Fore Part of the Brain.* *Fig.* 6. *Exhibiting the Surface which forms part of the Organ of Smell.*

The Letters apply to both.

a. The Cribriform Plate
b. Cristi Galli
c. Nasal Plate
d. d. Upper Spongy Bones
e. Orbitary Plate
f. Situation of the Os Unguis
g. The Set of Cells which belong to the Spongy Bone
h. Cells opened from above, giving a view of those that belong to the Orbitary Plate

PLATE VII.

FIG. I.–II.

Gives a View of the Upper Jaw Bone.

Fig. I. The External. *Fig. II. The Internal.*

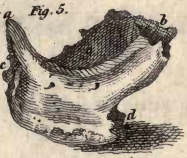
a. The Nasal Process
b. The Orbitary Plate
c. The Malar Process
d. The Alveolar Process
e. The Palate Plate
f. The Antrum Maxillare

Fig. 2.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 5.



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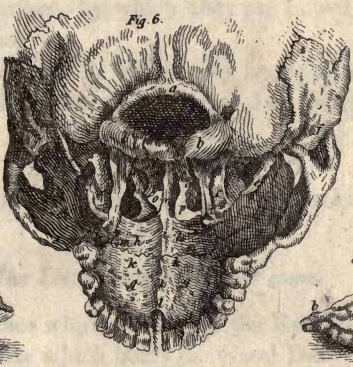

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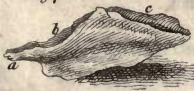


Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 12.

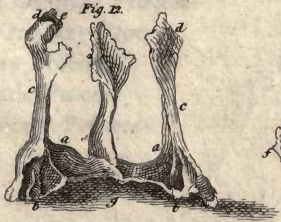


Fig. 11.

Superior Maxillary Bone.

g. The Nasal Plate of the Palate Bone
h. The Infra Orbitary Hole
i. Orifice of the Canal of the Infra Orbitary Nerve
k. Foramen Incisivum
l. The Course of the Lacrymal Duct

FIG. III.

Shows the Nasal Bones laid together.

a. Nasal Suture
b. Serrated Surface, which joins them to the Os Frontis
c. Rough Surface, by which they are joined to the Ala Nasi
d. Rough Surface, by which they are joined to the Nasal Processes of the Upper Jaw Bone

FIG. IV.

Is a View of the Os Unguis. Shows the Surface which appears in the Orbit.

The Letters in both are the same.

a. The Surface which is towards the Eye-ball
b. The Groove which holds the Nasal Duct

FIG. V.

The Cheek Bone.

a. The Inferior Orbitary Process
b. The Upper Orbitary Process
c. The Maxillary Process
d. The Zygomatic Process
e. Internal Orbitary Process

FIG. VI.

a. The Foramen Magnum
b. The Condyles
c. The Pteregoid Processes
d. The Hook of the Inner Pteregoid Process
e. The Styloid Process
f. The Mastoid Process
g. That part of the Palate formed by the Upper Jaw Bones
h. Smaller part of the Palate formed by the proper Palate Bones
i. The Middle Palate Suture
k. The Transverse Palate Suture
l. Anterior Palatine Hole
m. Posterior Palatine Holes
n. The Vomer
o. Two Upper Spongy Bones

FIG. VII.

Represents the Vomer.

a. The Lower Groove
b. The Ragged Surface
c. Its Upper Groove which receives the Cartilage, and completes the Partition between the Nostrils

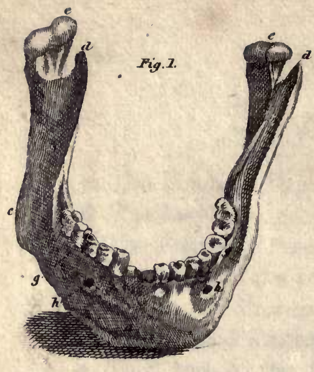
FIG. VIII.–IX.

The two Spongy Bones.

a. The Hook-like Process, by which it is hung on the edge of the opening into the Antrum

Pl

Fig. 1.



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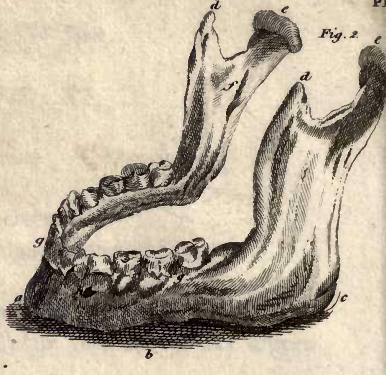

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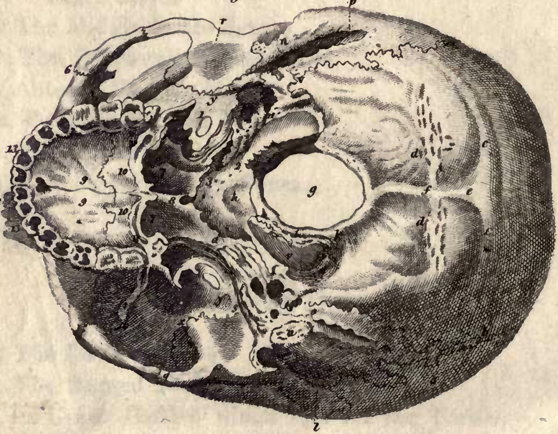

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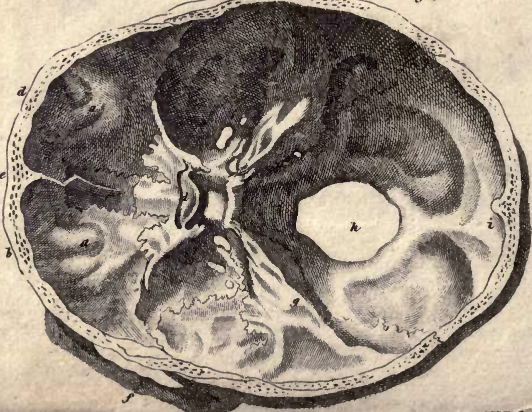

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b. The Fore End of of the Spongy Bone
c. The end which is turned backwards in the Nostrils

FIG. X.–XI.–XII.

Are Views of the Palate Bones.

X.–XI. Show the Palate Bones separated from each other, and from the other Bones. Fig. XII. Shows them joined together.

a. Palate Plate
b. Pteregoid Process
c. Nasal Plate
d. Orbitary Processes
e. Cells of the Palate Bone
f. Broad Surface, by which the Palate Bones are opposed to each other
g. Point, from which the Pap hangs

PLATE VIII.

FIG. I.–II.

Views of the Inferior Maxillary Bone. The Letters apply equally to both.

a. The Chin
b. The Base of the Jaw extending from the Chin to the Angle
c. Angle of the Jaw
d. Coronoid Process
e. Condyloid Process
f. The Great Hole which receives the Lower Maxillary Nerve.
g. Alveolar Process
h. h. Foramina Menti

FIG. III.

A View of the Inner Surface of the Base of the Cranium.

a. The Os Frontis
b. The Crista Galli and Os Ethmoides
c. The Sinus Frontalis
d. The Sella Turcica
e. The fifth Foramen
g. The Processus Jugales
h. Foramen Magnum
i. The outside of the Os Occipitis

FIG. IV.

Represents the Outer and Under Surface of the Skull, turned a little to the Left.

a. The Parietal Bone
b. The Lambdoid Suture
c. c. The Large Transverse Arched Ridge of the Occipital Bone
d. d. The Smaller Transverse Ridge, with Muscular Prints on each side of it
e. The Spinous Tuberosity seen in some Skulls only
f. The Perpendicular Spine
g. The Foramen Magnum
l. The Cunieform Process
i. i. The Articular or Condyloid Processes
k. k. The Posterior Condyloid Foramina
l. The Squamous Portion of the Temporal Bone
m. The Squamous Suture
n. n. The Mastoid Processes
o. o. The Mastoid Fissures
p The Foramen Mastoideum
q. The Zygoma and Zygomatic Suture

r. The Glenoid Cavity at the root of the Zygoma, for the Articulation of the Lower Jaw

s. s. The Styloid Processes, behind the roots of which the Foramina Stylo-mastoidea are concealed

t. The Meatus Auditorius Externus

u. u. The Foramina Carotica

v. v. The Jugular Fossæ

w. w. The Pterygoid Fossæ, at the sides of which are the Pterygoid Plates

x. The Temporal Process of the Sphenoid Bone

y. The Spinous Process and Spinous Hole of that Bone

z. z. The Osseous Mouths of the Eustachian Tubes

1. 1. The Foramina Ovalia

2. 2. Passages common to the Occipital, Temporal, and Sphenoid Bones

3. 3. The Foramina Pterygoidea

4. The Inferior Orbitar Fissure

5. The under part of the Tuber, or Bulge of the Superior Maxillary Bone

6. 6. The inner sides of the Ossa Malarum

7. 7. The Superior and Inferior Spongy Bones, with a view of the back part of the Nostrils

8. The Posterior Edge of the Vomer

9. 9. The Palate Plates of the Superior Maxillary Bones, with the Longitudinal Palate Suture

10. 10. The Palate Plates of the Palate Bones, with the Transverse, and Continuation of the Longitudinal Palate Sutures

11. 11. The Foramina Gustativa, or Posterior Palate Holes

12. The Foramen Incisivum, or Anterior Palate Hole

13. 13. The Teeth, divided into two Incisores, two small Molares, and three large Molares on each side

PLATE IX.

FIG. I.

Is a Drawing of the Atlas, where that part, called the Body in the other Vertebra, is wanting, and the place of the Body supplied by Articulating Surfaces.

Fig. II. Is the Dentata, and Fig. III. is the Atlas and Dentata connected.

Fig. I.–II.–III. Are explained by the following Letters.

a. Body of the Vertebra
b. Articulating Surfaces
c. Spinous Processes
d. Transverse Process
e. The Tooth-like Process

Fig. IV. Shows the Character of the Cervical Vertebra; and is explained as in the former Figures.

Fig. V.–VI. Show the Manner in which one Dorsal Vertebra sits down on another; d. in Fig. V. is the End of the Rib in its proper place. The other Letters are explained as in the Former Figures.

Fig. VII. Shows the Character of the Lumbar Vertebræ, and in this Drawing the Osseous Ring marked F. is seen. The other Letters as in former Figures.

Fig. 1.

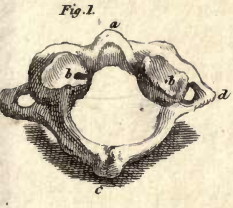


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

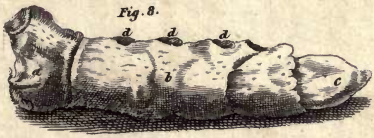
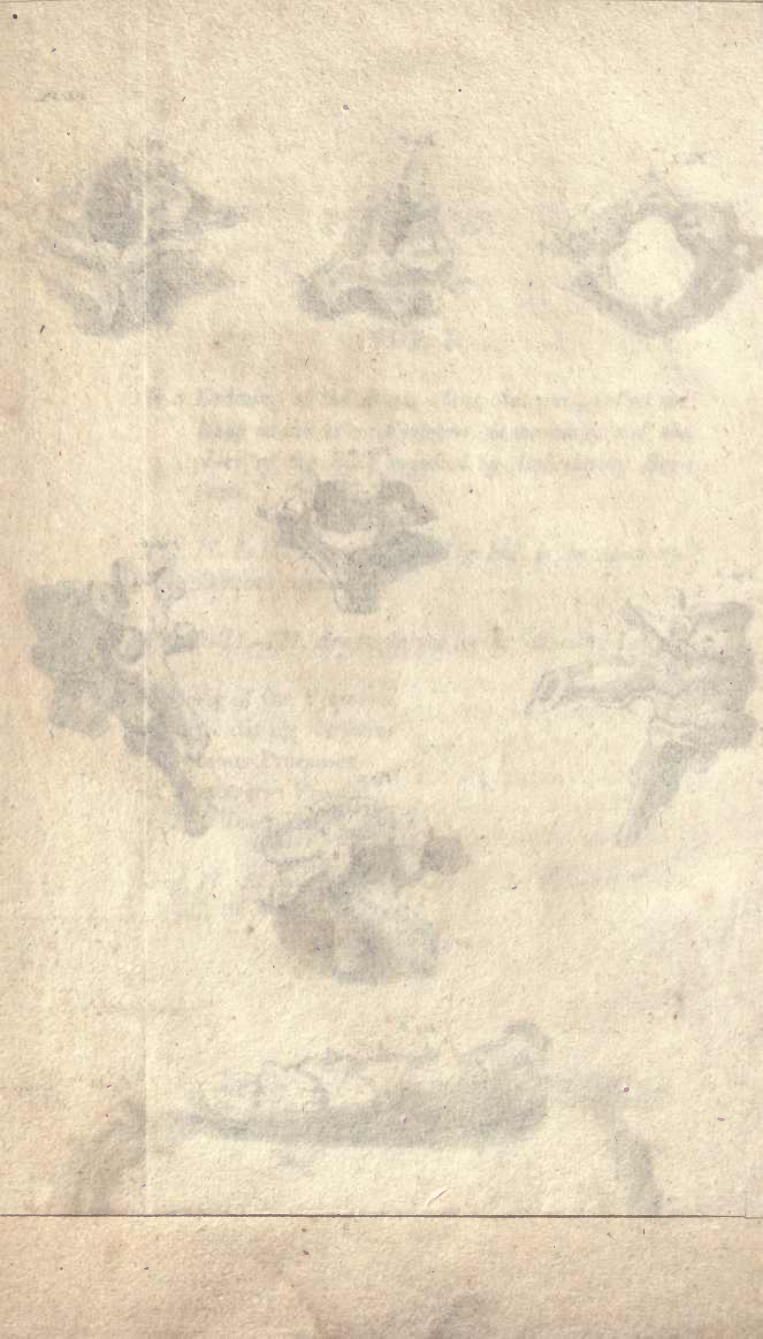


Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.



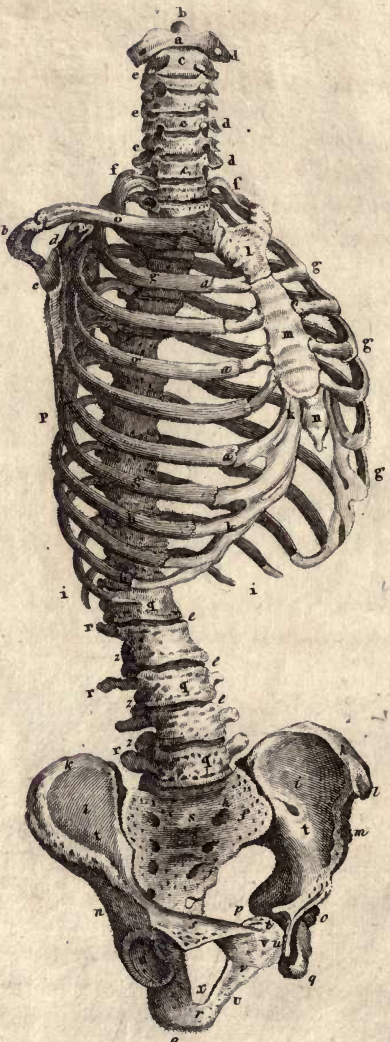


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FIG. VIII.

Shows the whole Length of the Sternum.

A. Its Upper Part
B. Second Part
c. Ensiform Cartilage
d. Articulating Surfaces

FIG. IX.-X.

Are Drawings of the Ribs.

a. Marks the Head of the Rib
b. The Neck
c. The Tubercle by which it is articulated with the Transverse Process
d. Another Tubercle
e. The Angle
f. The Groove
g. The Spongy End of the Ribs

PLATE X.

A View of the whole Bones of the Trunk.

A. The Ring of the Atlas
B. The Top of the Tooth-like process of the Dentatus

C. The Bodies of the Cervical Vertebra
D. Their Transverse Processes
E. The Holes betwixt the Vertebra, by which the Cervical Nerves come out
F. The First Rib
G. G. The Seven True Ribs
a. a. Marks the end of the Ribs which receive the Cartilages
H. The Three False Ribs, whose Cartilages run into the Cartilages of the Seventh Rib
I. The Two Ribs, whose Cartilages are not attached either to the other Ribs or the Sternum
K. The Cartilages of the Ribs
L. The First Piece of the Sternum
M. The Second Piece of the Sternum
N. The Ensiform Cartilage
O. The Clavicle
P. Lower Part of the Scapula
b. Its Acromion Process, *c.* the Glenoid Cavity
d. The Coracoid Process
Q. Bodies of the Lumbar Vertebra
R. The Transverse Processes of the Lumbar Vertebræ
e. e. e. Marks the Intervetebral Substance
S. The Os Sacrum
f. f. Marks the Holes of the Sacrum
g. g. The different pieces of which the Sacrum is composed
h. The Sacro Iliac Symphisis
T. Os Ilium
i. Ala Ilii
k. Spine or Ridge of the Ilium
l. Spinous Process
m. Inferior Spinous Process

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

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n. Dorsum Ilii
U. U. Marks the Ischium
o. Its Body
p. Its Spinous Process
q. Tuberosity
r. Ramus or Branch
V. Marks the Pubis
s. The Body where it forms part of the Acetabulum.
t. Crista Pubis
u. Symphisis Pubis
v. The Leg of the Pubis
x. Thyroid Hole
y. Acetabulum

PLATE XI.

FIG. I.

The Fore Side of the Os Femoris.

A. The Head of the Os Femoris
B. The Neck of the Os Femoris
C. The Great Trochanter
D. The Little Trochanter
E. F. The Two Lower Apophyses of the Os Femoris
G. That part of the Os Femoris upon which the Patella lies

FIG. II.

The Back Side of the Os Femoris.

A. The Head of the Os Femoris
B. The Great Trochanter
C. The Neck of the Os Femoris
D. The Body of the Os Femoris
E. Remarkable Roughness near the Trochanter
F. The Little Trochanter
G. Linea Aspera
H. I. The Two Lower Apophyses of the Os Femoris
K. K. The Parts of the Os Femoris against which the Tibia moves
L. A Cavity between the two Apophyses

FIG. III.

The Outer Side of the Patella.

FIG. IV.

The Under Side, or that which Moves on the Os Femoris.

FIG. V.

The Fore Side of the Tibia.

A. A Process from which the Cross Ligaments arise
B. The Process to which the Ligament of the Patella is fixed
C. A Remarkable Impression of the Muscles

D. The Process which makes the Inner Ankle
E. That End of the Tibia which articulates with the Foot
F. The Head of the Fibula
G. The End of the Fibula that makes the Outer Ankle

FIG. VI.

The Back Side of the Tibia.

A. That Part of the Tibia with which the Head of the Fibula is articulated
B. B. The Sockets in which the Apophyses of the Os Femoris are received
C. The Process from which the Cross Ligaments arise
D. The Perforation through which the Vessels pass to the Internal Substance of the Bone
E. The Spine of the Tibia from which the Transverse Ligament arises
F. The Outside of the Tibia with which the Lower End of the Fibula is articulated
G. The Process of the Tibia which makes the Inner Ankle
H. I. The End of the Tibia which receives the Astragalus

FIG. VII.

The Inside of the Fibula.

A. A Process at the Upper End of the Fibula, into which a Ligament is fixed
B. A Sharp Edge of the Fibula
C. The Lower End of the Fibula, which makes the Outer Ankle

FIG. VIII.–IX.

Explain the Bones of the Foot, viz. Of the Tarsus, Metatarsus, and Toes. The Bones of the Tarsus are Seven in Number.

1. *The Astragalus or Bone which forms the Ancle Joint.*

a. The Great Ball which is received into the Arch formed by the Tibia and Fibula
b. Its Flat Side
c. The Projection which lies over the Heel Bone
d. The Neck of that Large Round Head which makes a Ball and Socket Joint with the Os Naviculare

2. *The Os Calcis.*

e. The tip of the Bone
f. The Lowest Rough Point
g. The Head, by which the Os Calcis is joined to the Os Cuboides

3. *Os Mariculare.*

4.–5.–6. *Are the Cunieform Bones; here the Square External Surfaces chiefly are seen.*

FIG. X.

Is a View of the Foot in Profile, which explains the Head of the Astragalus.

d. The Astragalus
3. The Socket of the Os Mariculare

Fig. 1.

Fig. 3.

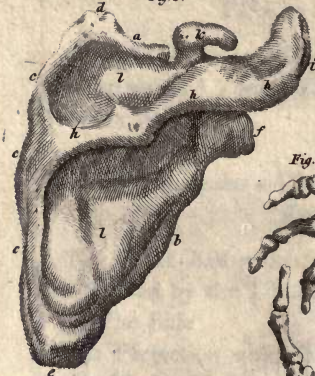

Fig. 2.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 8

Fig. 7.

PLATE XII.

FIG. I.

Is a View of the Clavicle or Collar Bone.

a. The Middle of the Bone
b. The Sternal Extremity
c. The Brachial Extremity

FIG. II–III.

Give Views of the Scapula.

a. The Upper Costa
b. The Lower Costa
c. The Basis of the Scapula
d. The Upper Angle
e. The Lower Angle
f. The Glenoid Cavity
g. The Neck of the Scapula
h. The Spine of the Scapula
i. The Acromion Process
k. The Coracoid Process
l. l. Marks the Outer Surface
m. m. Marks the Inner Surface

FIG. IV.

This Drawing will give an idea of the Situation of the Bones of the Carpus, and the Bones of the Hand.

a. Is the Scaphoid Bone
b. The Lunar Bone
c. The Os Cunieform, behind which is
d. The Os Pisiform
e. The Trapezium, which supports the Thumb
f. g. h. The Trapezoides, Magnum, and Cunieforme, supporting the Fingers

FIG. V–VI.

Are Drawings of the Os Humeri.

The Letters run through both Figures.

a. The Head
b. The Neck
c. The Greater Tuberosity
d. The Lesser Tuberosity
e. The Groove
f. A Ridge on the Inner Side
g. Is another Ridge on the Inner Side, each running to its own Condyle
h. Is the External Condyle
i. The Inner Condyle
k. The Articulating Surface to which the Ulna is joined
l. Small Round Knob
l. The Hole which receives the Coronoid Process of the Ulna
m. The Hole which receives the Olecranon.

FIG. VII.

Explains the Ulna.

a. The Great Sigmoid Cavity
b. The Olecranon
c. The Coronoid Process
d. The Lesser Sigmoid Cavity
e. A Prominent Rough Surface, into which the Head of the Brachius Internus is inserted
f. The Ridge from which the Interosseous Membrane arises
g. The Lower Head of the Ulna
h. The Styloid Process of the Ulna

FIG. VIII.

The Radius and Ulna joined together.

The Letters on the Ulna are the same as Fig. VII.

Those of the Radius are,

a. a. a. Show the Triangular Form of the Bone
b. The Upper Head of the Radius
c. The Neck of the Radius
d. The Tubercle into which the Tendon of the Biceps Muscle is inserted
e. The Lower Head of the Radius
f. The Scaphoid Cavity
g. The Styloid Process of the Radius.

PLATE XIII.

This Plate gives a Complete View of all the Bones of the Pelvis, separately and connected.

FIG. I.–II.

Are Views of the Os Sacrum.

Fig. I.–II. Are explained by the same Letters.

a. The Superior Surface of the Os Sacrum
b. The Osseous Ring which surrounds this Surface
c. The Superior Notches
d. The Origin of the Canal
e. The Spinous Processes
f. The Holes, four on each Side
g. Points out the Transverse Lines of the different Pieces of which the Os Sacrum is composed
h. The Fossa situated between these Pieces
i. The Inferior Notches
k. The Point of the Os Sacrum, which is united to the Os Occygis
l. The Articular Surfaces, by which the Os Sacrum is united to the Ossa Ilia
m. The Oblique Processes
n. The Cornua
o. The Large Lateral Eminences
p. The Eminences or Cavities found over the Convexity of the Bone

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

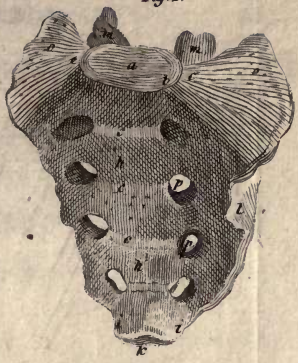

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5

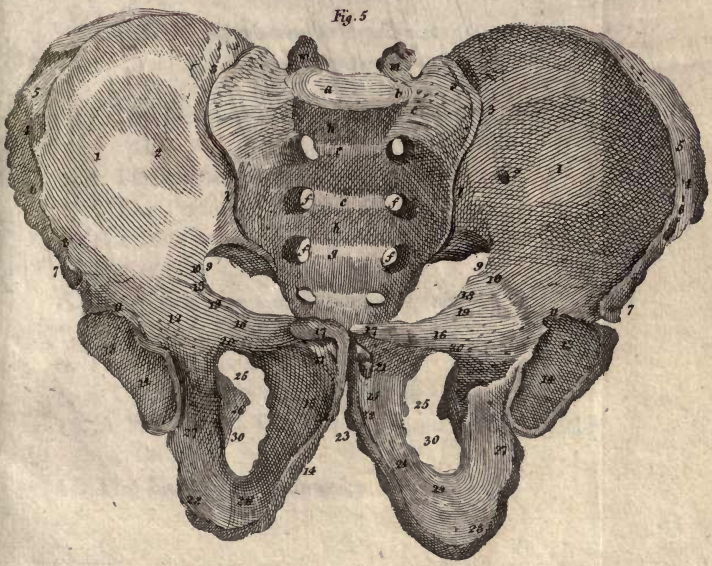

FIG. III.–IV.

Give Views External and Internal of the Os Coccygis.

Both Figures are described by the same Letters.

a. a. The Three Pieces which form the Os Coccygis
b. b. The Large Notch
c. The Cornua
d. The Lateral Notches
e. The Lateral Processes
f. The Inferior Extremity

FIG. V.

Is a View of the Pelvis.

The Letters on the Sacrum are explained by the former Figures I. II.

The Ossa Innominata are explained by the following Numbers.

1. 1. The Internal and Middle Surface of the Ossa Ilia
2. 2. The Orifice of the Iliac Holes
3. 8. The Posterior Margins of the Ossa Ilia
4. The Internal Margin of the Ossa Ilia
5. Part of their Crest
6. Their Anterior and Superior Spines
7. Their Anterior and Inferior Spines
8. Their Anterior Notches
9. A Portion of the Ischiatic Notch
10. A Part of the Iliac Line, united to that of the Os Pub
11. The Large Iliac Sinuosity

12. An Elevation Making the union of the Os Ilium with the Os Pubis
13. The Superior Part of the Cotyloid Cavity
14. Portion of the Os Pubis, which forms part of the Cotyloid Cavity
15. The Middle Part of the Bodies of the Ossa Pubis
16. The Middle of their Superior Branch
17. Their Tuberosity
18. Their Crest
19. 20. Their Superior and Inferior Notches
21. The Fossæ on the Anterior Part of the Os Pubis
22. The Ligamentous Margins which form the Symphisis
23. The Angle
24. Their Inferior Branch united with the Ossa Ischia
25. The Notch of these Bones, which helps to form the Oval Hole
26. Their Spine
27. The Anterior Part of the Ossa Ischia
28. Their Tuberosity
29. Their Branch
30. The Oval Hole

FINIS.